

Judicial officers on the prevention and  
suppression of human trafficking

# Motivational Guide



**USAID**  
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**For judicial officers on the prevention and  
suppression of human trafficking**

# Motivational Guide

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## Preface

In terms of a crime, human trafficking is an organized crime, but not just an organized crime. Traffickers and accomplices commit several types of crimes against a victim of trafficking: defrauding victims, physical and mental abuse, sexual abuse, ransom, deprivation of food and medical care, forced labor, sale of body organs, use in war, and even killing are carried out without hesitation. In the process of migration, organized traffickers deceive labor migrants or forcibly make them work in various forms of hard labor, without wages and at unsafe jobs. They are deceived and sent abroad in the name of foreign employment. In most cases, they are then forced to work or exploited by enslaving them. Some of the main causes of human trafficking are economic, social and cultural. Deterioration of values, opportunities for legal loopholes, ignorance of policies and procedures, poverty and lack of education and lack of institutional initiatives to prevent it and above all limited access to legal aid for remediation. Human trafficking has increased at an alarming rate around the world. Therefore, it has become the basic responsibility of all citizens to speak out against this violence.

The Government of Bangladesh is making sincere efforts to stop all forms of human trafficking, especially trafficking of women and children. In addition to legal reform, anti-trafficking activities are being undertaken. To this end, the Prevention and Suppression of the Human Trafficking Act, 2012 and its rules (2017) have been introduced. Special funds and the National Anti-Human Trafficking Agency have also been formed under the law. Winrock International, the current government, non-governmental and international organizations are facing the challenge of implementing the goals of this law. In addition, the SDG has expressed a sincere commitment to implementation. To this end, the Ministry of Home Affairs has formulated an action plan to achieve specific development targets. In addition, initiatives have been taken to implement the Seventh Five-Year Plan in coordination with the SDGs. The Seventh Five-Year Plan and the various goals of the SDGs are directly or indirectly related to the suppression and prevention of human trafficking. Four national action plans (2009-2011, 2012-2014, 2015-2016 and 2016-2022) have been implemented continuously since 2009. Under the action plan, the government and various national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations have been working together on law enforcement, risk reduction, rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation.

As a part of the continuation of the implementation of the National Action Plan and Development Goals, the Judicial Administration Training Institute, the Ministry of Law and Justice, the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs together under the WinRock International Bangladesh Counter Trafficking in Persons (BCTIP) Program has been preventing and suppressing human trafficking by judicial officials, and protecting and implementing the rights of victims of human trafficking, increasing knowledge of the realistic human trafficking cases and the basic legal concepts, and arranging regular training to inform internationally recognized standards, practices and strategies for handling and disposing of human trafficking cases by identifying the legal and practical aspects. Gaining expertise in handling and disposing of human trafficking cases is not the goal of this training. Specifically, I want to mention that long, precise and specialized training is required to acquire expert skills.

With this goal in mind, the Human Trafficking Guidelines for the Prevention and Suppression of the Human Trafficking have been formulated. The staff of the Prosecution Division has sincerely tried to enrich them based on their talent and hard work. Special thanks to H. M Nazrul Islam Program Team Lead, Bangladesh Counter Trafficking in Persons (BCTIP), whose valuable feedback and direction has encouraged us to publish this guide. Also, congratulations to all those, who have contributed to the development of the guide.

The main purpose of the guide is to implement its proper use. We think it is necessary to verify the practical usefulness of the guide through training of trainers to get maximum results. In addition, important feedback from the readers about the content of the publication will help to enrich the publication in the future.

To readers: sincerely accept our apologies for any unintentional errors and look upon them with forgiveness.

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We are especially grateful to **Md. Moniruzzaman**, Deputy Solicitor (Additional District & Session Judge), Law and Justice Division, Ministry of Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs for his review of the module before publication.

We would also like to thankfully acknowledge the dedication of all BC/TIP members whose work made this publication possible. In particular, we acknowledge our Prosecution Manager, Advocate **Md. Mozahidul Islam**, for his tireless efforts to bring together law enforcement authorities, the judiciary, government agencies, and nongovernmental victim-service providers in a multidisciplinary approach to identify human trafficking crimes, assist human trafficking victims, and prosecute human trafficking cases.

It is our hope that this book will strengthen your efforts as judges to bring justice to survivors of human trafficking and to fight all forms of human trafficking against men, women, and children. We welcome your suggestions as readers for the improvement of this module.

Liesbeth Zonneveld  
Chief of Party  
BC/TIP Program

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## **Purpose of formulating the module**

**One of the purposes of the training is to increase the awareness of the judges to prevent traffickers from evading the human trafficking trial and ensuring justice for the victims of trafficking.**

**The training is focused on raising awareness among judges on handling of human trafficking cases, which helps to increase their knowledge of the real-life justice process and basic legal concepts of human trafficking cases.**

**By applying the knowledge and skills acquired through this training, participants will be able to identify the legal and practical aspects of human trafficking cases. They will learn about internationally recognized standards, practices and strategies for handling and disposing of human trafficking cases.**

**Gaining expertise in handling and disposing of human trafficking cases is not the goal of this training. In order to acquire expert skills an extended, focused and specialized training is required.**

## Purpose of Learning

### **At the end of the training the participants will be able to:**

- ◆ learn about the definition of human trafficking in international law and the application of this law to various cases of human trafficking;
- ◆ explain how human trafficking is committed, the victim's mentality, and how gender dynamics affect the outcome of human trafficking cases;
- ◆ learn about the international, regional and national legal framework for human trafficking, and be able to explain the proper application of the law in the judicial processes;
- ◆ identify and understand the main aspects of a human trafficking case.

## Student Type

The course is designed for judicial officers, who are or may be in charge of handling human trafficking cases.

## Outline of the Module

### First day:

#### Module 1:

This module, entitled 'Basic Concepts of Human Trafficking', covers the following topics to gain a clearer understanding of human trafficking and the trafficking trends:

- ◆ Be able to explain how human trafficking offenses are committed,
- ◆ The victim's mentality, and how gender dynamics affect the outcome of human trafficking cases;
- ◆ Current types and trends of trafficking situations.

#### Module 2:

This module, entitled 'Legal Infrastructure', covers the following topics in order to gain a better understanding of the national and international legal framework for human trafficking:

##### International legal framework:

- ◆ Materials relevant to international law:
- ◆ Major policies, procedures;
- ◆ Basic concepts of international cooperation;
- ◆ Mandatory legal obligations for all countries.

##### National legal Infrastructure:

- ◆ International legal obligations;
- ◆ National legal liability (specific laws and provisions on human trafficking);
- ◆ summary of existing provisions on human trafficking in the national law.

##### Rights and protection of Victims:

- ◆ International infrastructure on victim's rights;
- ◆ National infrastructure on victim's rights;
- ◆ The basic concept of victim's mental state.

## Necessary materials

- **Reading materials**
- **Poster Paper**
- **Brown paper**
- **Markers**
- **Color & White Paper**
- **Flashcards**
- **Highlighter**
- **Pens, pencils, notebooks/pads**

## About the Module

This module includes a list of course objectives, training schedules, session titles, session management guidelines and training materials. This is the information that has been included in each session.

### **Session:**

Separate titles and numbers have been used for each session. This will make it easier to identify relevant sessions.

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of each session is to specify the knowledge, skills and attitudes that the participants will acquire at the end of a particular session, which will guide the facilitator in conducting the session and help in measuring how effective the training has been.

### **Time:**

The time required for conducting a session is listed, which will help the facilitator to formulate a plan for conducting a session.

### **Method:**

Here is how to move the discussion forward in a way that is conducive to achieving the desired objectives of each session, and how to maintain momentum in the discussion. In doing so, they adopt the described method.

### **Material:**

The types of materials are written in each session. The facilitators and participants will require all of the materials listed to manage each step. It helps in selecting, using and supplying the right materials.

### **Process:**

Here are some helpful steps you can take to begin the process of preparation for training. The activities that the participants have to complete in order to achieve the purpose of each session and the work that needs to be done after each step are mentioned here in phases. These tasks will serve as a guide for the facilitator to conduct the session and will help in achieving the training goals.

### **Attached materials:**

At the end of each session the materials required for conducting the session, participants' practice portion and their distribution process is listed. The materials include text materials, flipcharts, stories, events, and so on. The number of listed materials is given in accordance with the number of each session. This will allow the assistant to easily identify them.

## Instructions for using the training module

We believe that this training module on motivating judicial officers to prevent and suppress human trafficking will play a significant role in preventing and suppressing human trafficking. Its effectiveness will depend on the successful use of this module. A skilled and diligent assistant is expected to pay special attention to these points, while using the module.

- ◆ The objectives of each session are recorded. The facilitator has to achieve the desired objective by conducting the session in a participatory manner. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to understand the objectives well and to be in agreement with them.
- ◆ Data search is a broad topic. So, it is necessary to read other related books without relying only on this module. Because, if you don't know the details about a relevant subject, the training effectiveness will be impacted.
- ◆ The success of the training depends on the preparation of the assistant. So you have to read the whole module thoroughly before each session. It is not advisable to consult the module during the session.
- ◆ The steps of the session have been arranged in series, follow them, as needed. However, the steps can be changed to suit special needs.
- ◆ When discussing a topic, offer relevant examples and your opinion, if necessary, to analyze and clarify the topic. Speak simply and try to keep everyone engaged in the discussion.
- ◆ In the beginning of each session, establish a bridge to the previous session, so that the participants do not feel disconnected. Discuss where and how the session will be useful in the lives of the participants and offer your opinion. Check the relevance of what happened in their daily lives to the topic of the session and try your best to open their hearts to the main points of the discussion.
- ◆ If you want to ask a question, make sure it is asked clearly and address the question for everyone, repeat it if necessary. Wait and, if no one answers voluntarily, then select someone to answer.
- ◆ Appreciate contextually when participants say something or provide feedback. If someone says something wrong or can't answer correctly, help them and direct the communication in a way that makes them feel honored.
- ◆ Any discussion can be quite cogent. Therefore, the matter should not be rushed. Scheduled time can be adjusted, if necessary. In order to adjust the time, if necessary, the time can be reduced from tea and lunch breaks. The materials required to conduct the session are listed, and these materials must be collected or prepared in advance.
- ◆ Otherwise, disruption may occur during conducting the sessions.

There is no need for an instructor to use all the materials described in this module. A skilled assistant can show creativity in the use of materials and set new goals beyond the desired goal of training by creating new materials.

- ◆ Check in advance to ensure the required number of copies of the materials are provided to the participants, so that it can be delivered on time.
- ◆ Above all, the effectiveness of a training course depends on the assistant. How a skilled assistant can use, enrich, and succeed in a module is entirely up to them.

### **The training is about proper preparation of the training assistant.**

- ◆ Get a clear understanding of who the participants are in advance.
- ◆ Avoid using English words as much as possible. Even if you do use any, you have to translate them.
- ◆ This training will require a lot of space for team work. Make sure the seating arrangement is done in the form of the English letter U.
- ◆ All the posters used should be displayed in the training room during the entire training.
- ◆ Refrain from using the guidelines during training.
- ◆ In the beginning of each session, the purpose of the session should be explained.
- ◆ Learning must be verified at the end of each session.
- ◆ You have to look at the whole guide from beginning to end and prepare how to manage.
- ◆ It is important to start by making sure that everyone (who's confirmed registration) is in attendance.

## For judicial officers on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking

Time	Topics
10:00 a.m.	Registration
10: 00 - 10: 30	<b>Course Opening</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductory discussion and objectives of the course</li> <li>• Introduction session</li> </ul>
10: 30 - 11: 30	<b>Module 1: Basic Concepts of Human Trafficking</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defining the crime of human trafficking</li> <li>• Presenting on the trends in human trafficking</li> </ul>
11: 30 - 12:00	<b>Tea Break</b>
12:00 - 1: 00	<b>Module 2: Legal Framework</b> International Legal Framework
1: 00 - 2:00	<b>Midday break</b>
2:00 - 3:00	<b>Module 2: Legal Framework</b> National Legal Framework
3:00 - 3:30	<b>Module 2: Victim's rights</b>
3:30 - 4:00	<b>The role of judicial officials</b>
4:00 - 4 :30	Post-training assessment and acceptance and submission of participants' feedback

## Topics of the day

- ◆ Introductory discussion and course objectives, and introductory sessions.
- ◆ The basic concepts of human trafficking
- ◆ Human Trafficking and International Legal Infrastructure
- ◆ Human Trafficking and National Legal Infrastructure
- ◆ Victim's rights
- ◆ The role of judicial officials
- ◆ Post-training assessment and acceptance and submission of participants' feedback



# Chapter One

Defining the crime of human trafficking and  
presenting on the process of human trafficking





## Session 1

### Introductory Discussion and Objective and Introduction to the Course Time: 30 minutes

**Title:** Introductory Discussion and Objective and Introduction to the Course

<b>Purpose</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Explaining the purpose of the course.</li> <li>◆ Getting acquainted with everyone.</li> <li>◆ Preparing mentally and physically for the two-day training.</li> </ul>
<b>Introductory topics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Registration</li> <li>◆ Opening speech</li> <li>◆ Purpose of training</li> <li>◆ Introductory session</li> </ul>
<b>Time</b>	30 minutes
<b>Method</b>	Single presentation, Q&A, discussion
<b>Materials</b>	Registration sheets, flash cards, markers, white board
<b>Continuous process</b>	Steps to conduct the session
<b>Greetings: 10 minutes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Start the session by greeting everyone.</li> <li>◆ Invite the organizers to give a short speech to explain the opening remarks</li> <li>◆ And the purpose of the training.</li> </ul>
<b>Step 2 Introduction Session, 20 minutes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ In line with the opening remarks and the purpose of the training, tell all the participants that you are working in a position for the government, carrying out important and sensitive responsibilities. You are working to establish the legal rights of the people in various ways through your own will and hard work. In particular, you are working to prevent traffickers from escaping the human trafficking trial and to ensure justice for victims of trafficking.</li> <li>◆ Tell the participants that each of us here has a different identity. For example: professional and gender-based.</li> <li>◆ Now, along with our current identity we have to provide our identity (name, occupational, gender, race, physical disability, age, etc.), by which we feel comfortable to be introduced".</li> </ul>



# Chapter Two

Defining the crime of human trafficking and  
presenting on the process of human trafficking





## Session 2

### Session 1: Defining the Crime of Human Trafficking and Presenting the Nature of Human Trafficking Time: 30 minutes

**Title:** Defining the crime of human trafficking and presenting on the trends of human trafficking

<b>Purpose</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To specify the definition of human trafficking provided in international law and</li> <li>◆ Be able to differentiate between other immigration-related crimes and human trafficking with examples.</li> <li>◆ Be able to explain the basic concepts about the nature of human trafficking and the psychology of victims in human trafficking cases.</li> </ul>
<b>Time</b>	30 minutes
<b>Method</b>	PowerPoint presentations, video presentations, discussions
<b>Materials</b>	Lessons on human trafficking and human smuggling, multimedia
<b>Continuous process</b>	Steps to conduct the session
<b>Step 1 Definition of Human trafficking and Nature of human trafficking 40 mins</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Welcome participants to the session and do a brief overview of the session.</li> <li>◆ Ask the participants for some experiences related to human trafficking.</li> <li>◆ Then discuss the various definitions and key elements of human trafficking and human smuggling through a previously prepared PowerPoint presentation.</li> <li>◆ Again, with the help of a PowerPoint presentation, highlight the difference between human trafficking and human smuggling. Define the differences through various examples.</li> <li>◆ Give the participants a chance to discuss if they have any experience in this regard.</li> <li>◆ Now invite everyone to watch a video called Sold.</li> <li>◆ Explain the reasons behind human trafficking based on the video at the end of the video presentation.</li> <li>◆ Then discuss in detail the three steps of trafficking with the participants. Encourage participants to participate in the discussion.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Step 2 Human Trafficking trends / processes 20 minutes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Tell the participants: so far, we have discussed the causes of human trafficking and the steps of trafficking.</li> <li>◆ Now tell the participants, the trafficker uses these processes or methods in different stages of trafficking.</li> <li>◆ Then provide each participant with the lesson material on human trafficking processes.</li> <li>◆ Ask everyone to read the materials carefully. Allow 10 minutes.</li> <li>◆ When all the participants finish reading, (ask them to) discuss with the person sitting next to them in the larger group.</li> <li>◆ Lastly, encourage the participants to discuss any questions or comments on this topic in the larger group.</li> <li>◆ Finally, tell them that when we introduce our current identities, we see that there are different identities based on race, religion, caste and gender. There is an identity among all those who are deprived in different ways in the society and whom we deprive in different ways. Examples are women and children. They are the most vulnerable and the most affected at-risk to trafficking, in society. So, we need to pay more attention to them.</li> <li>◆ Announce the end of the session by thanking everyone and inviting them to the next session.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Note for the assistant:</b></p>	<p><b>Instructions for the assistant</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Consider the importance of the session and arrange the necessary materials, reading materials and props in advance.</li> <li>◆ It is necessary to think of alternative methods, materials or strategies in advance, due to differences in status and physical facilities.</li> <li>◆ In addition to the attached keynote address and reading material, relevant topics need to be studied in depth according to the information source.</li> </ul>



## Attachment 1

### Reading materials

### Definition of human trafficking given in international law

#### 1. Palermo Protocol

In December 2000, human trafficking was first legally defined internationally in Palermo, Sicily. At the same time, the UN General Assembly adopted the Protocol for the Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Human Trafficking, in particular the trafficking of women and children at the United Nations Convention against Multinational Organized Crime (this protocol is known as the Palermo Protocol).

Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol describes the criminal activities involved in human trafficking.

a. *Human trafficking means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or the exploitation of someone who has control over them in exchange for financial or other benefits. Exploitation means prostitution or any other form of sexual exploitation, forced labor or service, slavery or servitude, forced labor or removal of body organs.*

b. *If any of the means mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) are used, the consent of the victim of human trafficking to the possible exploitation described in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph shall not be considered.*

c. *If a child is recruited, transported, transferred, sheltered or concealed for the purpose of exploitation, it will be deemed to be 'human trafficking', even if the means mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph are not followed.*

3 (d) *"Child" means a person who has not achieved the age of eighteen years.*

#### Key elements of Article 3

The law can be divided into three separate elements:

- ◆ **The work** - recruitment, transportation, transfer, shelter and reception.
- ◆ **The means** - taking advantage of vulnerability through intimidation, threats or any other form of coercion, abduction, deception, abuse of power or official position, getting a consent of a person who has control over another through financial or other benefits.
- ◆ **The purpose** - Exploitation or oppression by forcing into prostitution or any kind of sexual exploitation, forced labor or service, debt-slavery, exploitation through fraudulent marriage, forced use in the entertainment industry, conditional forced labor or body organ removal.

Understanding the interrelationships between these three elements is crucial.

## If the terms of the protocol are violated:

- ◆ Steps must take place through one or more;
- ◆ Works and means must be used to achieve one or more exploitative purposes;
- ◆ If any one of the three components are missing, it cannot be said that the terms of the protocol have been violated;
- ◆ The only exception is children. In a case of a person under the age of 18, proving any one of the defined exploitative motives or one or more has been used in any of the acts defined for occurrence is sufficient; the means by which they were used is considered irrelevant and can be ignored.  
(The law allows this exception to ensure the protection of children from traffickers.)

## 1.2. Article 3 - The main elements of the definition are:

1. The Palermo Protocol is a treaty and a legal instrument that creates liability between countries that have signed and complied.
2. All types of trafficking involving a person's body, labor or services are included in the definition.
3. The definition acknowledges that trafficking is not limited to women and children. Women, men, girls and boys can all be trafficked.
4. The definition does not mention any boundaries and it is not mandatory for the victim to cross any internationally recognized boundaries. This acknowledges the fact that victims are trafficked from one part of the country to the other.
5. There is no requirement that a person under the age of 18 be a victim, whether or not they have consented freely and conscientiously – any act of exploitation is sufficient to violate the provisions of this paragraph.

## 1.3. Human smuggling

Human smuggling is defined in the international law, along with the Palermo Protocol.

*The definition of human smuggling in accordance with the Article 3 of the UN Protocol against Human Trafficking by Land, Sea and Air, established in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, is as follows:*

Human smuggling means the illegal entry of a person into a country of which they are not a citizen or permanent resident, for direct or indirect financial or another material gain. A key difference between human trafficking and smuggling is the 'control of the individual'. A person finds smugglers for migration and asks smugglers to smuggle them. In this case, if an arrest occurs, it is during transportation. Another key difference is that a smuggled person is not forced into any form of exploitation, like a trafficked person.

Field-level officials must be aware that initially smuggled people may later become victims of trafficking if they are controlled, transported, and/or tortured under any circumstances.

## Key Components of Human Smuggling

The 3 following elements need to be present for an act to be considered human smuggling:

- ◆ **Transfer** - must be transferred across an international border;
- ◆ **Illegality** - Must be an illegal crossing of international borders
- ◆ **Profit** - To cross the international border illegally for the purpose of profit.

### 1.4. Difference between human trafficking and human smuggling

The following issues should be seriously considered:

There are several similarities between trafficking and smuggling, especially during the transfer phase.

- ◆ The difference between them is quite difficult to decipher in most cases;
- ◆ This task is even more difficult because traffickers and smugglers often work closely together;
- ◆ The people being smuggled may include the smuggled person, traffickers, and the trafficking victim;
- ◆ In many cases, at the time of transfer, the person may not know what awaits them and therefore remain unaware that they are a victim of trafficking;
- ◆ Once a victim reaches the new location, a trafficker can be distinguished from a smuggler by displaying intent to harm. However, it is very difficult to identify this difference at the recruitment and transfer stage. In most cases, it is only at the onset of exploitation that the correct distinction can be made.

### Comparative features of trafficking and smuggling:

Despite some complications, it is possible to identify the similarities and differences between human smuggling and human trafficking in order to better differentiate between the two. The issues raised in the table below can be considered:

Or the victims may be told that there is collaboration between the police and the traffickers so it is pointless to try and escape. The main goal of these strategies is to keep the victims isolated from outside help.

**Intimidation or Application of Violence:** A common method of controlling victims through violent force is to persuade the perpetrators to use physical, sexual, and psychological abuse to ensure regular compliance.

**Addiction:** Traffickers use drugs to force victims to accept their fate. This tactic is successful because the victim wants to use drugs to forget the daily abuse. Traffickers encourage this tendency and make victims dependent on them.

**Threats to harm relatives or loved ones:** This tactic is very common and has proven to be extremely effective in persuading or deterring victims. Victims are threatened with beatings as well as harm to relatives or loved ones if they do not comply with the trafficker's terms or if they try to flee.

**Threatening to pay a bribe by making a misleading statement:** This technique is mainly used in the case of victims of sexual trafficking but can also be noticed by authorities. Although prostitution through deception is banned, in most countries, prostitution is considered a crime, and the victim considers it a crime. Traffickers exploit this sentiment and force victims to comply with their terms by threatening to tell family, friends, or the general public about their misdemeanors.

It is important to keep in mind that this strategy can be applied to the recruitment of victims under the guise of fraud. The reason for the success of this strategy is that people do not usually want to feel foolish in the eyes of others and if their family, friends, or common people know that they had been deceived, they will be shamed for being a fool.

The abovementioned method can be applied separately, but they are usually used collectively. As a result, it is easy to understand the pressures that victims face. This answers the above question of why the victim does not run away when they have a chance even though they are not physically bound

- ◆ Victims are forced to obey and are prevented from fleeing in physical or mental or sometimes both ways.

Features	Human trafficking	Human smuggling
<b>Legal Definition</b>	By intimidating, coercing, deceiving, or exploiting someone's vulnerability to obtain the consent of someone who has control over them in exchange for money or benefits, selling or buying, collecting or receiving, repatriating or transferring, shipping or confining, hiding or sheltering someone for the purpose of sexual abuse or any other exploitation that occurs inside or outside Bangladesh	Forcing a person to enter a country illegally, directly or indirectly, for economic or other gain, in a country where the person is not a local resident/citizen.
<b>"The Purpose of the Transfer"</b>	Sexual abuse, labor, slavery, or harassment of a person for personal benefit or gain.	Transfer for profit
<b>Types and values of consent</b>	Even if there was consent initially, the trafficker's use of force, coercion, fraud, deception, etc., render that consent worthless.	There is clear consent for relocation
<b>The relationship between the individual and the perpetrator</b>	<b><u>Victim—Oppressor</u></b> A long-lasting relationship is maintained even after the transfer process is over (meaning the relationship between the individual and the traffickers continues in the trafficking cycle).	<b><u>Buyer—Supplier</u></b> The duration of the relationship is brief, and ends as soon as the transfer is over.
<b>Source of Profit</b>	The main source of profit is to abuse someone.	The only source of profit is transferring someone.
<b>Violence and Fear</b>	One of the characteristics of human trafficking is that it creates a terrifying situation for the purpose of torturing the victim.	Relocation may create an environment of violence or panic.
<b>Ill and freedom</b>	Are utterly violated.	Free will and freedom are not usually extremely violated during a successful transfer.

## Attachment 2

### The Nature of Human Trafficking

#### 3.1. Push and Pull Factors

In the language of economics, human trafficking is a crime based on supply and demand that takes at-risk people from one place to another to meet the growing demand for cheap manual labor.

To understand the subject, it is very important to know about the factors that create supply and demand, which are as follows:

#### Push Factor

There are a number of factors involved in providing regular demand for victims. These are some of the main factors:

- **Poverty**

Most of the victims come from families where poverty is a reality and a daily part of life. It seems impossible for them to get out of this poverty on their own.

- **Lack of education:**

Lack of education makes victims more vulnerable. It reduces their employment opportunities and can block access to information on the risks of human trafficking.

- **Unemployment:**

Lack of employment makes people more likely to be victims of human trafficking. Unemployment prolongs the poverty of many victims. Lack of earning capacity, education, training, and skills combined with lack of job opportunities in underdeveloped areas all add to the poverty situation.

- **Gender Discrimination:**

In many countries, women and girls are considered inferior to men and boys. Family status also creates hierarchy. Both of these things result in discrimination when it comes to education and employment opportunities.

- **Violence in the family and various forms of abuse:**

Violence and sexual abuse in the family, especially between children and adults, are often identified as push factors. As a result, most people are forced to leave their families and society. The more these people leave home in a state of vulnerability, the more easily they run the risk of falling prey to traffickers.

- **Impact of Conflicting Circumstances:**

Impact of Conflicting Circumstances: Human trafficking is more common in areas that have chaotic environments. In the case of Bangladesh, the possibility of 'conflict' may not be a push/contributing factor. However, if a Bangladeshi victim comes in contact with the people of different countries who are victims of trafficking as a result of conflicts,

field officials of Bangladesh in those cases can take "conflict" into special consideration. The potential damage caused by the conflict and the consequent breakdown of society and the rule of law pushes victims to become more vulnerable to trafficking. As a result, the risk of trafficking increases.

- **Lack of legal immigration opportunities:**

Legal immigration is becoming more and more difficult. This is because the destination country is emphasizing the professional and linguistic skills of the potential migrants to achieve the added potential of immigration. Opportunities for professional immigrants to migrate regularly are extremely limited. Most of the victims of trafficking do not have these skills, so they try to immigrate illegally. As a result, the risk of falling into the clutches of traffickers increases.

- **Lack of opportunities or alternatives to change the situation:**

In most cases, the abovementioned factors are both intertwined and noticeable. The combined presence of poverty, lack of education, unemployment, domestic violence, and inequality make life difficult for potential victims. This creates a situation where many victims can not find a way out of their predicament or find a legitimate and sustainable way to change their situation. The lack of such alternatives makes them more vulnerable to traffickers.

### **Pull Factor:**

There are usually two types of pull factors: one affecting the potential victim and the other affecting those who wish to abuse them.

### **Pull Factors for Possible Victims:**

- ◆ Employment and income prospects. Fraudulent promises of high pay/wages may be given by the trafficker;
- ◆ Hope for the betterment of yourself and your family, which is an economic pull factor;
- ◆ Those who cannot find an alternative way to improve their lives tend to think that accepting the trafficker's offer is the only way to get out of the current situation.

### **The pull factor of the perpetrators - why a person is motivated to traffick another person?**

- ◆ Ensures supply in accordance with the abuser's ongoing demand for physical labor or other human trafficking needs;
- ◆ Victims are forced to accept pay, work, and living conditions that regular workers would never accept. For traffickers, this strategy is financially profitable. This is because they can get the trafficked workers to work by providing minimum benefits instead of hiring legal workers;

- ◆ Trafficked workers are relatively easier to control than legal workers ... and the costs are much lower;
- ◆ Trafficked victims are more profitable for persecutors;

Considering the push and pull factors, the reasons behind human trafficking are easy to understand. The role of traffickers and their criminal motives make it clear why it is now the world's third most lucrative industry and why it is growing exponentially.

### 3.2. Three stages of trafficking

Traffickers are changing the nature of their crime constantly. There are two reasons for this: finding more effective ways to generate profit by using victims and avoiding law enforcement agencies' anti-human trafficking activities.

Although the nature of human trafficking is constantly changing, this crime can be divided into three specific steps. They are:

- ◆ Step 1 - Recruitment
- ◆ Step 2 - Transfer
- ◆ Step 3 - Abuse

Traffickers use different methods to implement each of the above steps, therefore, each step needs to be considered with sufficient rigor. In order trafficking to occur, each of these three steps must be present.

#### Step 1 - Recruitment

Traffickers use three methods to recruit victims:

1. Coercion - forced abduction;
2. Complete fraud - Completely deceiving victims or their parents with false pretenses about the outcome of the expected work in the new place;
3. Partial Fraud - Giving victims or their parents an idea of the outcome of the expected work in the new location, but deceiving them with misconceptions about the working conditions.

#### Step 2 - Transfer

Traffickers use three methods to recruit victims:

- ◆ Traffickers use a variety of routes and vehicles to transport victims: road, sea and air,
- ◆ On foot, in vehicles, and on trams, ships, and planes.



### Step 3 - Abuse

Based on the data available so far, one or more of the following acts have been identified as abusive acts:

- ◆ Prostitution;
- ◆ Different types of sexual abuse, such as forcing someone to act in pornographic films;
- ◆ Forcing someone to work in mining, construction, farming, fishing, serving food and factories;
- ◆ Domestic workers;
- ◆ Begging and gambling in the streets;
- ◆ Different types of criminal activity;
- ◆ Working as a child soldier;
- ◆ Forcing someone to participate in terrorist activities;
- ◆ Forced marriage;
- ◆ Illegal adoption;
- ◆ Removal of body organs;

### 3.3 Line of action/Procedures of Human Trafficking

The following are relevant on a global scale:

- ◆ There are no accurate statistics on how many people are trafficked around the world each year. However, according to UNODC figures, at least 21 million people around the world are trafficked annually;
- ◆ Women, men, girls, boys, and children are all victims of trafficking;
- ◆ Traffickers collect victims by word of mouth, through family and personal networks, and through advertisements in newspapers or the media;
- ◆ Human traffickers and smugglers often cooperate with each other. It is quite difficult to distinguish between the two crimes because of the similar activities;
- ◆ Human trafficking can take place inside or outside the country;
- ◆ More people are trafficked for the purpose of labor than sexual abuse;
- ◆ Among the various types of human trafficking, sex trafficking is the most lucrative;
- ◆ Children are being trafficked at a higher rate day by day for various types of abuse;
- ◆ The number of women traffickers has increased;
- ◆ Trafficking and institutional corruption are closely linked. The crime is increasing day by day because: the police, immigration, and other officials are getting involved in it or the officials are neglecting to take action against the traffickers even though there is enough evidence of involvement in the crime.

## Recruitment Stage - Consideration Procedures

The following issues need to be seriously considered:

**Coercion** - Threats of violence or forced recruitment through violence are not uncommon. It is usually seen in situations of conflict. An example of this is the incident of juvenile trafficking in Nigeria.

It should be kept in mind that such incidents do not happen with the consent of both the parties. The victim was taken against their own will.

**Complete Fraud** - This is a well-known tactic by which traffickers completely deceive the victims by telling them about job opportunities. For example, the trafficker makes the victim promise to assist with housework, child abuse, childbirth, or similar acts but does not actually state their intentions. Or the employer builds a relationship with the victim so that the victim and the employer have a promising relationship and the employer is able to control the victim's movement by taking advantage of this opportunity. In the end, they traffick the victims.

It should be kept in mind that the victims have been completely deceived because the kind of work they will have to do is kept secret.

**Partial deception**- This is probably the most common tactic. Traffickers do not resort to deception about job responsibilities, but rather, the victim is deceived through false promises about their actions or living environment. For example: housemaid, tailor, prostitute, construction worker, or the female and male victims agree to leave home to work as laborers in agriculture, but are later deceived about wages, housing, and workplace conditions. The salary that was promised was not paid or much less was paid. The workplace environment is either extremely hazardous or the workers are overworked. They are deprived of adequate food and shelter and have limited freedom of movement.

It should be noted here that the victim may have been interested in working, but they were not given the right idea about the salary and the environment in which they would live and work, which may impact the victim's consent.

### Victim's consent

The question that arises when employing a means of deception is whether the victim consented to the trafficking. Here are some important things to keep in mind:

- ◆ Under international law, a victim cannot consent to being abused;
- ◆ The term "consent" is used in the law to mean the voluntary and informed consent of an adult to a proposal after receiving complete information;
- ◆ Since a victim is deceived and does not receive complete information about the situation, it cannot be assumed that they can consent;
- ◆ A victim cannot be forced to consent or threatened with harm if they do not consent to abuse;

- ◆ Thus, there is no such situation in which a victim can consent to torturing themselves.

The implication is that a victim recruited through fraud cannot consent to trafficking. Reasons include:

- ◆ Consent to being abused in a criminal situation is not legally possible;
- ◆ The victims are not given complete information on the purpose for which the traffickers will use them. For that reason, it cannot be said that the victim agreed knowingly.

### Parental consent and child trafficking:

According to recent data, many children are being trafficked every day by their parents or other family members. (There are also cases of forced abductions of children, but usually within the country or in conflict areas across the border)

Traffickers usually seek parental consent in one of the following ways:

Traffickers deceive their parents with the promise that good job opportunities are waiting for the child. While making such deceptive promises, the trafficker tells the parents that their son and daughter can work and send money home. Therefore, the parents allow it in good faith thinking about the child's future and the improvement of the family. In order to get consent, parents are usually given a small amount of money at the beginning.

Involvement in crime: In the second method, the parents get involved in the crime by accepting money from the trafficker in exchange for allowing their child to be taken away. In this case, the parents do not know the exact information about the trafficker taking their son or daughter for the purpose of abuse or do not care about what will happen to the child.

### Transfer Stage - Consideration Procedure:

Victims are transferred in different ways, including:

- ◆ **Inland:** Transfer from rural or small town to big city or capital.
- ◆ **Territorial:** Transfer through one or more borders within a specific geographical area.
- ◆ **Intercontinental:** Asia to Europe or Asia to Africa or Asia to America etc.

### Traffickers use a variety of methods to transfer victims:

- ◆ **Secret transfers:** Victims are taken across the border on foot, behind the scenes, in vehicles, or on boats or ships.
- ◆ **Disclosure:** Victims' travel documents or counterfeit documents are used to demarcate the border or to be kept open for entry into other countries.

Generally, victims are more likely to be publicly relocated if they need to be taken to a remote location and show some kind of identification document to enter their final destination.

In most cases, one or more members of the trafficking network accompany the victims on their way to the place of abuse to make sure they get there safely.

(Generally, there is no need for any kind of clandestine activity or illegal use of travel documents for internal traffickers, as traffickers are able to transfer victims without secrecy.)

### **Abuse - Consideration of procedure**

The manner in which victims may be abused is described above. However, the following points need to be kept in mind:

- ◆ Abuse can be done by only force;
- ◆ Traffickers use various methods to obtain consent;
- ◆ They usually resort to force and abuse within a short period after reaching the place of abuse in order to make more profit by using the victims;
- ◆ Victims may be paid very little or even not paid at all for their work and services;
- ◆ Victims trapped in conditional loans do not receive any remuneration until their debts are paid to the trafficker. In such cases, it is normal for victims to not know the amount of the conditional loan;
- ◆ The duration of the abuse depends on the circumstances. In some cases, especially with victims of domestic violence, abuse can last for weeks, months, or even years;
- ◆ In rare cases, in the case of a conditional loan, victims may be allowed to leave after the loan is repaid. In other words, abuse only stops when the victims flee or are rescued by law enforcement officers or the local public.
- ◆ Not all victims are physically prevented from escaping abuse. In many cases, there is an opportunity to escape from the traffickers every day. In this case, the type of control is mental. Victims of human trafficking are usually controlled in such a way that they fear the person controlling them as well as the government authorities (police/judges/government agencies).
- ◆ In this case, their thinking is influenced in two ways:
- ◆ Victims are told that they have committed crimes by illegally producing visa/travel documents;
- ◆ Based on past experience or circumstances, victims may fear that the rescue authorities are corrupt and easily influenced by traffickers. Victims may also think that the authorities have failed to provide security and investigate the crime.

At the stage of abuse, three important things need to be kept in mind:

- ◆ Analysis of various incidents reveal that the victim was subject to physical, sexual, and emotional abuse during the abuse. This may be done as part of coercion or because traffickers want to abuse them in this way.
- ◆ They were forced into physical and labor abuse. In this case, there is no excuse for working or not working or not accepting the conditions in which they are told to stay and work.
- ◆ Once the abuse begins, the victim no longer has a chance to recover. Victims are not allowed to leave without facing the risk of retaliation or other illegal consequences. Victims usually have to face visible or invisible obstacles to escape.

### 3.4. Victim Control Methods:

As discussed earlier, traffickers use a number of repressive methods to make trafficking a success. Traffickers use the methods below to achieve these three goals:

- ◆ To abuse the victims
- ◆ To force trafficked victims to obey instructions;
- ◆ Once the real situation is understood, it is important to ensure that the victim does not escape the abuse.

To answer the following question, it is important to know these methods and how they work:

- ◆ Why are many victims staying even though they are not physically tied up?

To answer this question, we need to consider the methods that traffickers use to control:

#### **Economic coercion:**

Victims may be held in debt so that they cannot leave until they have paid the amount of money that the trafficker has claimed to have spent on their work or transportation. Demands for loan repayment are further intensified by threatening to take revenge on them or their family or loved ones if the victim leaves before the money is repaid. In addition, traffickers withhold the victim's receipt or do not pay the fee. This ensures that the victim will accept the abuse of the trafficker in the hope of getting their money back.

#### **Loneliness:**

Traffickers isolate victims to prevent and suppress their desire to escape. Victims who speak the same language may be isolated from each other or even isolated from traffickers who speak the same language. To increase the feeling of loneliness among the victims, traffickers may confiscate their identity or travel documents. To establish this, traffickers may say that the victim is in the country illegally and may be detained if they approach the authorities.



# Chapter Three

International legal frameworks for the prevention  
and suppression of human trafficking







## Session-3


### Session 3: International Legal Framework for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking

Time: 60 minutes

**Title:** International legal frameworks for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking

<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Describe international legal frameworks for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking;</li> <li>◆ Be able to apply the information in professional life.</li> </ul>
<b>Time</b>	30 minutes
<b>Method</b>	PowerPoint presentation, large group discussion.
<b>Materials</b>	Powerpoint kits, textbooks, markers, white boards and flipchart tapes, black paper, whip cards etc.
<b>Continuous process</b>	<b>Steps to conduct the session:</b>
<b>Step 1:</b> <b>International legal frameworks for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking</b> <b>30 minutes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inform the participants about the session and link it to the previous session. Preparing mentally and physically for the two-day training.</li> <li>◆ Then ask to know briefly what was discussed in the previous session. Possible answers include the basic idea of human trafficking and its definition. If necessary, write on the board and thank them for giving the correct answer.</li> <li>◆ Then try to hear from the participants whether any international law, charter, document, or agreement has been enacted to prevent and suppress human trafficking. Give them a few minutes to think.</li> <li>◆ Possible answers that may come from the participants include: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Charter, etc. Write those on the board and thank the people for participating in the discussion. Work together if the possible answers aren't provided.</li> <li>◆ Then say: in 2000, the United Nations drafted the first document on the suppression of international organized crime. In addition, the anti-human trafficking protocol was formulated to prevent the trafficking of women and children.</li> <li>◆ Ask the audience if anyone has any questions at this stage. If they have questions, listen and answer. If they do not have any questions, proceed to the next discussion.</li> <li>◆ At this stage, tell the participants that we will learn about this international protocol.</li> </ul>

	<p>Then present the PowerPoint presentation prepared beforehand. Copy the PowerPoint presentation topics and distribute the handout to the participants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Encourage some of the participants to read from the PowerPoint. And ask them to read one by one.</li> <li>◆ At this stage, tell them to write down any questions they might have. After Reading the PowerPoint presentation, thank everyone (See the attachment for the details about the PowerPoint presentation).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 2: The International Legal Frameworks to The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking. 30 minutes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ At the end of the PowerPoint presentation, invite the participants for a Q&amp;A session. Take the questions from the participants and encourage the other participants first to suggest possible answers. Then, end the discussion and tell them that we need to learn about the following international legal documents to fully understand the legal framework regarding human trafficking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Charter on Civil and Political Rights;</li> <li>○ Charter on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;</li> <li>○ Charter on Children's Rights;</li> <li>○ Optional Protocol 2000 on Child Marriage, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography;</li> <li>○ Charter On The Elimination Of All Forms Of Discrimination Against Women;</li> <li>○ United Nations' Charter Of 1990 Concerning The Protection Of The Rights Of Migrant Workers And Their Family Members;</li> <li>○ United Nations Charter on the Prevention of Corruption;</li> <li>○ International Labor Organization (ILO) Charter No. 29 - Forced or Compulsory Labor Charter;</li> <li>○ International Labor Organization (ILO) Charter No. 105 - Forced Labor. Revocation certificate;</li> <li>○ International Labor Organization (ILO) Charter No. 182 - The Worst Forms of Child Labor. Charter on measures for prohibition and its immediate abolition;</li> <li>○ International Labor Organization (ILO) Charter No. 189 - For workers. Appropriate work environment certification;</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Finally, tell them that this entire time we have been learning about the international legal framework to prevent and suppress human trafficking. Additionally, we've learned of some other important legal documents. We have all received copies of said documents.</li> </ul>

	<p>You can learn more in detail by reading more on your own. Thank everyone and conclude the session.</p>
<p><b>Note for assistants:</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Learn and master the Human Trafficking Protocol. Also, learn about the other international charters.</li><li>◆ Prepare the PowerPoint presentation in advance. Set up the multimedia well in advance of the session.</li></ul>

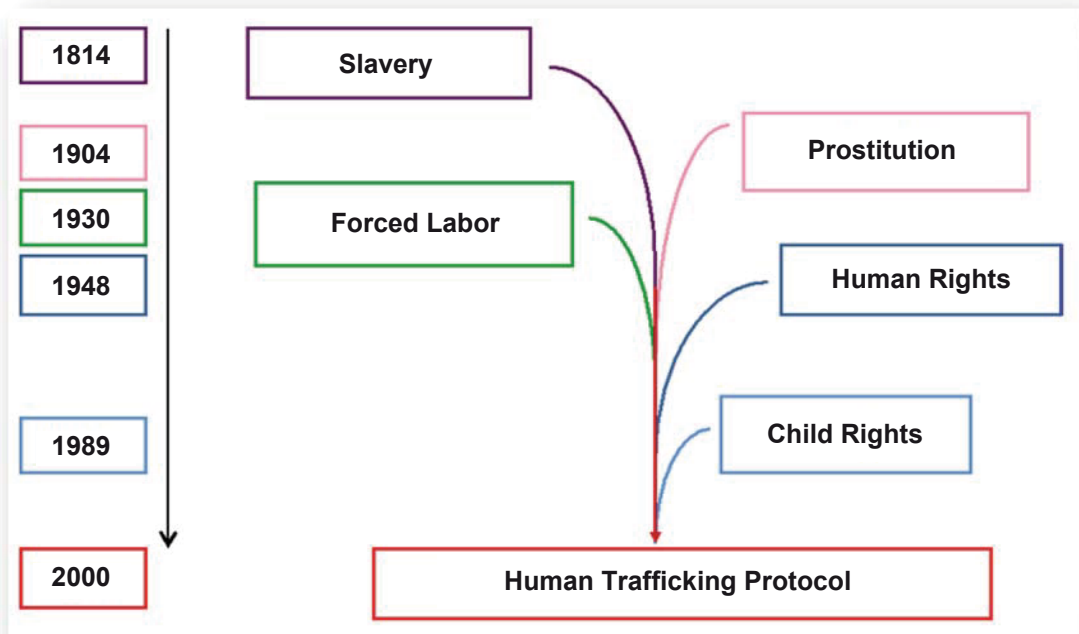
## Attachment 3

### International Legal Framework

The UN 'Human Trafficking Protocol', which came into force on November 29, 2003, is the most important human trafficking protocol. The internationally recognized definition of human trafficking was first included in this protocol, which is currently widely accepted by the national, international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

The protocol has been adopted with a universal purpose of prevention and suppression of human trafficking, assisting victims of trafficking and increasing international cooperation in combating trafficking. For practical reasons, this protocol places the greatest emphasis on the proper trials of human trafficking offenses.

The human trafficking protocol has been prepared in the light of various international agreements and understandings. Included in the international laws, the protocol has been adopted with serious consideration given to the five main issues involved in the control of human trafficking and contributing to the international and domestic spheres of prevention. The five issues are: slavery, prostitution, forced labor, human rights and child rights. The international infrastructure that combines these issues is shown below. This internationally recognized infrastructure prepares the global human trafficking protocols and has contributed to the treatment of human trafficking as a crime.



If a government is to build a comprehensive resistance against human trafficking and related crimes, the following international agreements and protocols need to be ratified. Such as:

- ◆ International treaties on civil and political rights;
- ◆ International treaties on economic, social and cultural rights;
- ◆ International Charter on the Children's Rights;
- ◆ Optional Protocol to Child Charter on Child Marriage, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography 2000;
- ◆ International Charter on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- ◆ United Nations Charter on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Their Family Members, 1990;
- ◆ United Nations Charter on the Prevention of Corruption;
- ◆ International Labor Organization (ILO) Charter No. 29 - Charter on Forced Labor;
- ◆ International Labor Organization (ILO) Charter No. 105 - Charter on Forced Labor Abolition;
- ◆ International Labor Organization (ILO) Charter No. 182 - Prohibition of the worst forms of child labor and its immediate abolition;
- ◆ International Labor Organization (ILO) Charter No. 189 - Proper Work Environment for Workers;

## 2.2 International Cooperation

Under the Protocol, the nations that are parties to the protocol must ensure the following:

- ◆ Increase cooperation in the international exchange of information on trafficking methods and travel documents, used by traffickers;
- ◆ Organizing up-to-date training for immigration officers, law enforcement and related officials / employees on the prevention of human trafficking;
- ◆ Agree to comply with any restrictions on the use of information obtained from other countries. It is possible to make an effective contribution to prevent human trafficking through the collection, exchange, and analysis of information about organized networks of criminals. In accordance with Article 10 of the Human Trafficking Protocol, the nations working to prevent trafficking are responsible to ensure the following for the cooperation in the exchange of international information:
  - ◆ Information on the identification of potential victims and / or traffickers during transit;
  - ◆ Miscellaneous information used by traffickers, including victims' identities or travel documents, and any detailed information of the procedure.

Article 27 (1) of the Convention on Organized Crime confirms the obligation of international cooperation. In the following cases, in accordance with the internal laws and administrative system of the applicable nation, the government will cooperate (police-to-police cooperation) for proper enforcement. The instructions are mentioned in from sub-paragraph (a) to (f):

- Strengthen communication between the law enforcement authorities of the applicable nation (1(a));
- Taking special cooperative action of gathering information about criminal movements, harmful effects and people involved (1 (b));
- Exchange of materials and evidence with each other for investigative purposes (1 (c));
- Development of staff exchange system, including appointments of liaison officers (1 (d));
- Exchange information on the intricacies of the methods and tactics used in organized crime (1 (e));
- Ensuring all kinds of cooperation focused on providing necessary assistance in quick detection of crime or illegal activities (1 (f)).

**Article 27 (2)** directly calls for increased cooperation between all nations through bilateral and multilateral agreements between state agencies. Such cooperation is permitted by the laws of most countries (such agreements already exist between Interpol member countries).

However, for nations that do not have such agreements or arrangements for cooperation, the second sentence of this paragraph states the legal validity of establishing mutual cooperation. Such as:

"Nations that are not covered by such agreements or arrangements can consider this convention as a legal basis required for cooperation."

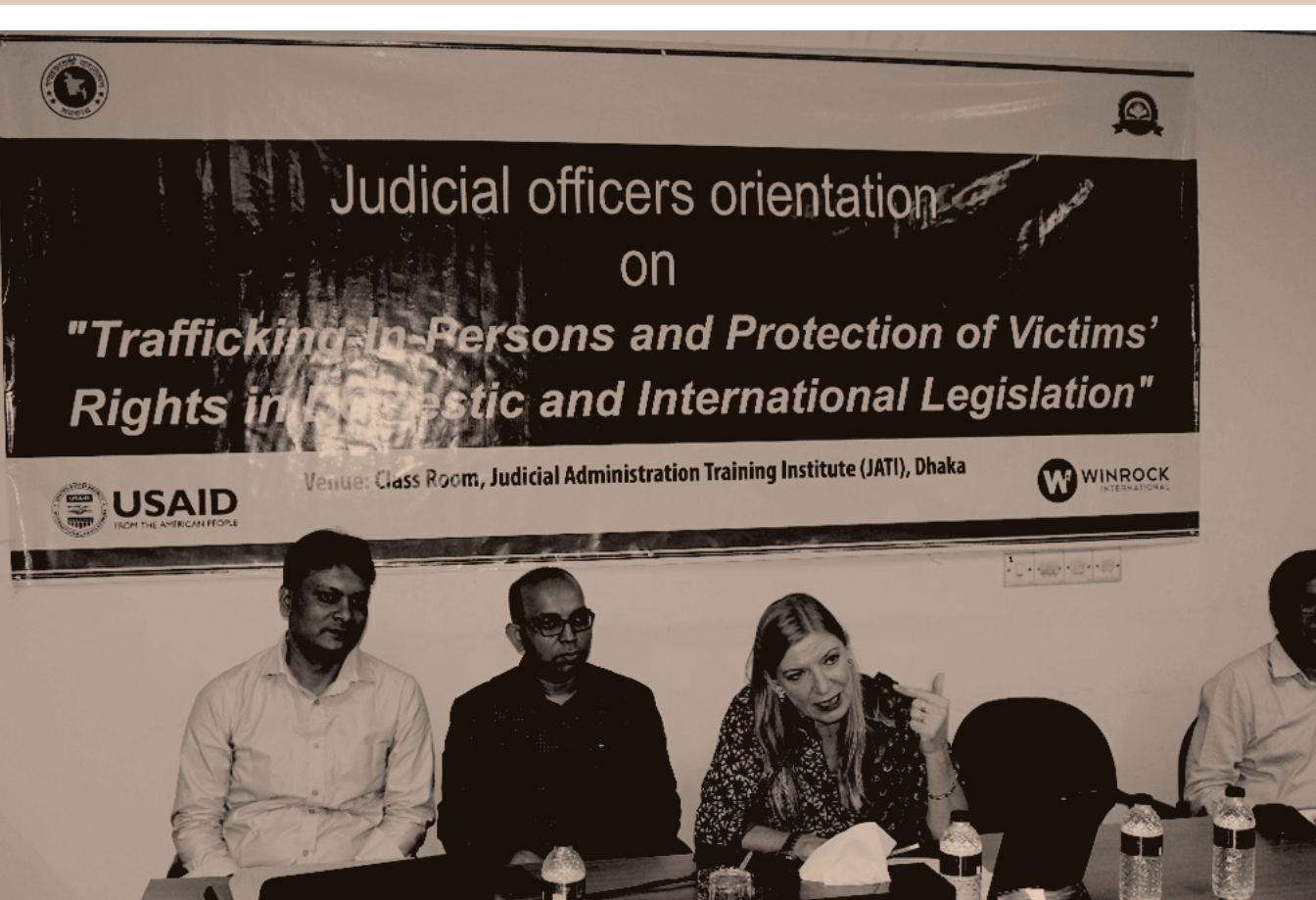
Finally, **Article 27 (3)** calls for all nations to advance by increasing cooperation between their state agencies and calls for contributing to the prevention and suppression of technology-based crime.

In the Convention on Organized Crime (**Article 28**), restrictions and state laws have been asked to be followed for the protection of confidentiality in the exchange of information. The country, receiving the data, must follow the restrictions in the use of information, imposed by the sending nation. However, this sometimes results in the use of information being limited in cases of human trafficking, or in cases where information is used as evidence. At the early level of information exchange, law enforcement agencies need to start joint projects in analysis of crimes and criminals, involved in trafficking through international partnerships. Joint project based activities are effective in building mutual trust between law enforcement organizations with little experience. It is possible to establish a relationship of loyalty among law enforcement agencies, if they are involved in identifying the culprits by exchanging necessary information within the predetermined period on the basis of consensus. In this case, it is important to limit the scope of the joint venture at the beginning and increase the scope of data collection and analysis in line with the increase in cooperation. When the projects deliver the desired result, the future responsibilities and work of the project staff can be finalized.

Many countries are developing integrated prevention management to increase international cooperation with the goal of suppressing organized crime syndicates. Appointing specialist officers to be in charge of management to prevent human trafficking has proven to be effective and affordable compared to bilateral networks. Although this system will be different in different countries.

# Chapter Four

## The National Legal Framework for The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking








## Session 4

**Session 4: The national legal framework for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking.**  
**Time: 60 minutes.**

**Title:** The national legal framework for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

<b>Purpose</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Can explain the national legal frameworks for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking.</li> <li>◆ Can apply all these laws in their professional work.</li> </ul>
<b>Time</b>	60 minutes.
<b>Method</b>	Lesson discussion, group discussion.
<b>Materials</b>	Related text materials, copy of act, markers and flipchart.
<b>Continuous process</b>	<b>Steps to conduct a session.</b>
<b>Step 1</b> <b>The national legal framework for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking</b> <b>60 minutes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Welcome the participants in the session and establish a connection to the previous session.</li> <li>◆ Then ask briefly about what was discussed in the previous session. Possible answers may be: the international legal documents about human trafficking, the human trafficking prevention protocol, etc. Write the answers on the board, if necessary, and thank the participants for the correct answers.</li> <li>◆ Then ask them whether any national laws, rules or policies have been formulated to suppress and prevent human trafficking. Give them a few minutes to think. Possible answers from the participants may be: the Prevention and Suppression of the Human Trafficking Act and the Constitution of Bangladesh, etc. Write the answers on the board and thank them for participating in the discussion.</li> <li>◆ If you don't get the correct answers, help them figure out the answers. Then tell them: initially Bangladesh would try cases under the Women and Children Abuse Prevention Act, 2000 (Amendment 2003). Later, in 2012, human trafficking prevention and suppression act was enacted.</li> <li>◆ At this stage, tell the participants that many of us know this act thoroughly and have worked on this act. Let's discuss the act again.</li> <li>◆ Depending on the number of participants, divide the participants in 5 teams.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Distribute the previously copied Prevention and Suppression Human of the Trafficking Act to the participants.</li> <li>◆ Assign Team 1 the section 1 through 5, Team 2 - section 6 through 16, Team 3 - section 17 through 20, Team 4 -section 21 through 31, and Team 5 - section 32 through 40 for reading. Give them 20 minutes to read.</li> <li>◆ Give every team poster paper and markers. After reading is completed, tell every team to summarize what they read and write on the poster paper in bullet points. Give each team 5 minutes to write. After writing the points, every team would present their poster.</li> <li>◆ At the end of presentations from each team, ask everyone, if they have any questions. Then, conclude the presentations.</li> <li>◆ At the end of presentations, tell them about the Prevention and Suppression of the Human Trafficking Act, 2012 as a comprehensive act ensuring the safety and rehabilitation of the victim. Tell them that this act was formulated in 2018 and a five-year national action plan has also been formulated. Conclude the session by thanking everyone.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Note for the assistants</b></p> 	<p>Learn more about the Prevention and Suppression of the Human Trafficking Act, 2012. Also, learn the various articles of the constitution, and the laws regarding human trafficking prevention and suppression.</p>

## Attachment- 6

### National law on human trafficking

The existing national law applicable to human trafficking in Bangladesh is: “Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012”.

This law fully explains human trafficking and other exploitative activities as well as the implementation of the law.

### Legal definition:

The following terms are frequently used in the context of human trafficking. According to the definition given in the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012:

(1) “Human trafficking” means -

- (a) Intimidating or forcing a person; or
- (b) Deceiving a person or exploiting that person's socio-economic, environmental, or other vulnerabilities; or
- (c) Collaborating with a person, in lieu of transaction of money or any other benefit, who has control of another person;

Buying or selling, collecting or receiving, deporting or transferring, shipping or detaining or concealing or sheltering someone for the purpose of sexual exploitation, oppression, labor exploitation, or any other kind exploitation or oppression inside or outside Bangladesh.

(2) In cases where a child is a victim of trafficking, it shall not be considered whether the means of committing the crime of human trafficking as described in Clauses (a) to (c) of Sub-section (1) have been followed.

<b>Debt slavery</b>	The status of a person who must provide their personal services or labor as collateral for an illegal debt. In this situation, the value of this service or labor is not considered as repayment or the period of providing this service or labor is infinite.
<b>Forced labor or service</b>	Work or service that is taken from a person by threatening to destroy or damage their life, liberty, rights, property, or reputation.
<b>Slavery</b>	Deterioration of a person's position or status to such an extent that the person is controlled and used as property by another person. This also includes any terms or conditions arising out of a loan taken by that person or an agreement executed by that person.
<b>Prostitution</b>	Sexual exploitation or harassment of a person for commercial purposes or by transacting money or benefits.

<b>Brothel</b>	Any house, place, or establishment used for the purpose of conducting prostitution.
<b>Victims of Human Trafficking</b>	This will include any person who is a victim of the crime of human trafficking under this Act and also the legal guardian or heir of that person.
<b>Children</b>	Any person who has not completed 18 years of age.
<b>Coerción</b>	This includes the use of force, intimidation, or psychological pressure, as well as threats of harm or physical detention, torture, or the use of a person's institutional, official, or legal position against them, or the use of psychological pressure.
<b>Consent</b>	A person's independent and conscious opinion that will not be affected by their weak position due to age, gender, and socio-economic vulnerabilities.
<b>Slavery</b>	Obligation to provide work or service or coercive conditions of work or service from which the person concerned is not able to get away or which they cannot prevent or change.
<b>Organized crime syndicate</b>	An organization of two or more individuals, regardless of nationality or location, who are active and whose members work together to commit a crime under the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012.

## Law enforcement

Judicial proceedings under the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012, cannot take place outside the state borders of Bangladesh.

However, the offenses under this Act may be committed outside the state borders of Bangladesh and may be tried in Bangladesh if the victim is a citizen of Bangladesh.

Simply put, the law can be applied to both the victim and the suspect, even if the crime took place outside the country.

*Law enforcement in the case of victims is as follows: A Bangladeshi citizen will be considered a victim of trafficking anywhere in the world. Even in cases where one does not enter the borders of Bangladesh. Such victims must be treated as victims of human trafficking and the provisions applicable to any other victims shall apply to them.*

*Law enforcement in the case of suspects is as follows: If an offense under this Act is committed against a Bangladeshi citizen outside the state borders of Bangladesh, then it will be considered an offense under the Act. Similarly, if a crime is committed against a Bangladeshi citizen, a suspect*

*may be brought to justice under this Act for committing the crime irrespective of the place.*

*State boundaries and transportation under the law are as follows: If any crime or part of the crime under this Act occurs within the state borders of Bangladesh, the offense shall be deemed to have been committed in Bangladesh and the provisions of this Act shall apply.*

## **Section 5 of the Act clearly states its extraterrestrial application:**

- 1) The provisions of this Act shall come into force if any person commits any crime under this Act against any Bangladeshi citizen outside the state borders of Bangladesh or on any ship or aircraft of Bangladesh.
- 2) If a person commits a crime under this Act from outside Bangladesh within the state boundaries of Bangladesh or from within Bangladesh outside the state boundaries of Bangladesh, then the crime and the entire process of its occurrence shall be deemed to have taken place in Bangladesh and the provisions of this Act shall apply.

## **Definition of crime under the Act:**

Section 7 of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 defines the crime of human trafficking as follows:

If a person commits any act that falls in accordance with the definition of human trafficking, then it will be considered a crime of human trafficking.

'Actions' for the occurrence of human trafficking are defined in Section 3 of the Act. By definition: "Human Trafficking" means

- (a) Intimidating or forcing a person; or
- (b) Deceiving a person or exploiting that person's socio-economic, environmental, or other vulnerabilities; or
- (c) Collaborating with a person, in lieu of transaction of money or any other benefit, who has control of another person;

Buying or selling, collecting or receiving, deporting or transferring, shipping or detaining or concealing or sheltering someone for the purpose of sexual exploitation, oppression, labor exploitation, or any other kind exploitation or oppression inside or outside Bangladesh. Section 2 of Clause 3 states, "In case where a child is a victim of trafficking, it shall not be considered whether the means of committing the crime of human trafficking as described in Clauses (a) to (c) of Sub-section (1) have been followed."

## **Legal presumption of the occurrence of crime:**

The law provides clear guidelines for those involved in the judicial process as to how a crime can be presumed to have occurred and a person can be suspected of being a trafficker:

A crime is presumed to have taken place:

- ◆ When a victim of trafficking is rescued from the custody of a person;
- ◆ When anything used in committing the crime of human trafficking is recovered;
- ◆ When a victim of trafficking identifies a person as a trafficker.

Unless there is evidence demonstrating otherwise, a person will be deemed to have committed a crime of human trafficking on the basis of the above assumptions.

## Provisions relating to investigation under the Act

Section 12 of the Act describes how the investigation process should be followed if the police report any case of trafficking or if the tribunal directs an investigation of any trafficking incident. The instructions given in the Act are as follows:

<b>Sub-section 1</b>	A police officer who is not below the rank of Sub-Inspector will carry out the investigation.
<b>Sub-section 2</b>	In the event that a trafficking incident may occur, the police will be able to conduct a preventive investigation before filing a crime report.
<b>Sub-section 3</b>	The investigation has to be completed within 90 working days.
<b>Sub-section 4</b>	If the investigation cannot be completed within ninety working days, the investigating officer shall submit a report to his supervising officer or to the tribunal on or before the eighty-seventh day stating the reason for the delay in conducting the investigation. Upon receipt of the report, the supervising officer or the tribunal may extend the period of investigation by an additional thirty working days.
<b>Sub-section 5</b>	In the case of international investigations, only the tribunal can extend the timeline for such investigations.

## Evidence management

Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012

According to Section 20 (Sub-section 2), during the search, the police officer and the person testifying from the general public will together prepare a list of the items seized during the search and all the places where such items were found. All police officers must sign the list and call on all general witnesses to sign the list after verifying the accuracy of the search.

This list should contain the following information:

- ◆ Description of seized items;
- ◆ Names of the places where the items were found.

## **Criminal Procedure Code 1898**

According to Section 353 of the Criminal Procedure Code: In the absence of anything contrary to the subject or context, all the evidence must be seized in the presence of the accused or if the presence of the accused is not possible, a counsel for the accused must be present.

### **Special Note:**

The enactment of specific laws does not mean that the Sections of this Act or those under any other Act cannot be applied to traffickers. In countries where specific anti-human trafficking laws have been enacted, law enforcement officials will usually charge the trafficker with specific trafficking charges under that law and other abusive acts committed against the victim. For example, a homeowner may be charged with trafficking and criminal harassment if a person sold to them as a domestic help is subsequently beaten by the homeowner.

In Bangladesh, all decisions made by law enforcement officers must be lawful and based on the principles of victim management and investigation. Officers must know and understand the law in detail in order to make reasonable and lawful decisions effectively. In order to effectively conduct investigations, law enforcement needs to be able to clearly identify crimes, provide appropriate assistance to victims, and apply the law.

# Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Act, 2012

(Act 3 of 2012)

[Festival 20, 2012]

**Provisions for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking and for the protection and rights of the victims of human trafficking offences in order to ensure repatriation and safe migration.**

It is necessary to have provisions for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking and for the protection and rights of the victims of human trafficking crimes to ensure further development and safe migration; and

Since it is expedient and necessary to make a provision that aligns with international standards for the prevention and suppression of interdomestic crimes committed in connection with human trafficking,

So, the law is done as follows:

First Chapter: Preamble	
<b>Short title &amp; Introduction</b>	<p>1. (1) This Act shall be called the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012.</p> <p>(2) It shall be effective immediately.</p>
<b>Definitions</b>	<p>2. If there is nothing against the subject or Process 1.2, then the law is as follows:</p> <p>(1) "Asylum Center" refers to an institution other than a prison which, by whatever name it may be called, is established for the adoption, shelter, and rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking or people rescued from human trafficking;</p> <p>(2) "Asylum" or "concealment" means the act of concealing, harboring, or otherwise assisting a person for sale or trafficking within or outside his or her country, and the term that is used in section 52a of Penal Code 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) shall also be included in this regard;</p> <p>(3) "Debt slavery" means the position of a debtor who is liable to a debtee or who is unlawfully claimed to be a debtor. The debtor is obligated to provide his personal services or labor as collateral for the loan, but the service or labor is not considered as a repayment of the original loan or the period of service or labor used to repay the loan is unlimited;</p> <p>(4) "Coercive labor or service" means any work or service that threatens to undermine or damage the life, liberty, rights, property, or reputation of a person;</p>



## Chapter One: Preamble

- (5) "Tribunal" means the suppression of human trafficking crimes as established under this law or the suppression of human trafficking crimes through the duty or empowerment of any tribunal;
- (6) "Slavery" means the degradation of a person's status or dignity which results in the loss of freedom. This includes when one is controlled and transported like property, and this includes any condition created by the repayment of debts or loans
- (7) "Embassy" means any mission of Bangladesh abroad which includes embassies, high commissions, sub-high commissions, or assistant high commissions and consulates; general consulates and consulate and visa offices in those countries;
- (8) "Prostitution" – the sexual exploitation or oppression of a person for commercial purposes, involving the transaction of money or benefits;
- (9) "Brothel" - any house, place, or establishment used for the purpose of conducting prostitution.
- (10) "Victims of Human Trafficking" or "Victim" refers to any victim of human trafficking offences committed under this law;
- (11) "Fraud" means intentionally or irresponsibly speaking or behaving in order to mislead or deceive someone on the basis of any spoken or written contract. The meaning of the term "fraud" shall be used in the same sense it is used in the case of "deception" in Section 16 of Act 182 (Act No. 9 of 182), which is based on the intent of the fraudulent person or perpetrator;
- (12) "Coercion" means the use of force or intimidation against a captive through psychological stress of the mind, the threat of incarceration or physical detention, torture, or threatening to report them to an institutional, official, or legal position. This may also include threats of exploitation and psychological pressure;
- (13) "Corporation" means any company, partnership, or firm or association of more than one, including a normal company, whether it is registered or not;
- (14) "Children" means someone who has not reached the age of eighteen years;
- (15) "Exploitation" or "oppression" (persecution) refers to the following activities against any person with or without their consent, though it is not limited to these:

## Chapter One: Preamble

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Exploitation or oppression of any person by prostitution or sexual exploitation or oppression;</li> <li>(b) If any person engages in prostitution or reaps profit by engaging in the production or distribution of pornography;</li> <li>(c) Collection of forced labor or services;</li> <li>(d) Debt slavery, slavery or servitude, slavery activities, or servitude in the house;</li> <li>(e) Exploitation or oppression in fraudulent marriage;</li> <li>(f) Forced use of any person in the entertainment industry;</li> <li>(g) Forced begging or panhandling</li> <li>(h) For the purpose of settling the loss of another or the loss of someone;</li> </ul> <p>(16) The “Confederated Criminal Cycle” means an organization structured with two or more people regardless of nationality that is active for a certain period of time and whose members work together to commit crimes under this law.</p> <p>(17) “Consent” means an opinion that is subject to the independence and consciousness of a person and which will not be affected due to their weak socio-economic status, gender, and age constraints.</p> <p>(18) “Government official” means any public servant as described in Article 21 of the Constitution of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, 1860 (Act 45 of 1860), or any public servant referred to in Article 152 of the Constitution of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh. This is a person who fulfills or bears legal obligations under this Act;</p> <p>(19) “Servitude” (inhibition) means the obligation to provide work or services under coercive conditions which the corresponding person cannot prevent or change.</p>
<b>Definition of</b>	<p>3. (1) “Human trafficking” happens under the 3 following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) By intimidation or coercion; or</li> <li>(b) By deceit or exploitation of any of the socioeconomic, environmental, or inherent vulnerabilities of the person or</li> <li>(c) By gaining the consent of the person who has control over the money, benefits, or livelihood of another person;</li> </ul>

## Chapter One: Preamble

	<p>To sell or purchase, collect or receive, deport or transfer, invoice or detain or hide a person inside or outside of Bangladesh for the purposes of any exploitation or sexual exploitation or labor exploitation or oppression.</p> <p>(2) In the case where a child is a victim of trafficking, it shall not be considered whether the means of committing the crime of human trafficking as described in clause (a) to (c) of sub-section (1) have been followed.</p> <p>Explanation: In order to fulfill the purpose of this section, if any person commits any act of deception inside or outside Bangladesh through fraud, malicious intent, and forced labor or any exploitation as described in sub-section (15) of 'Survival' or section 2. Anyone who, despite knowing that they may be a victim of exploitation, is tempted or assists in moving, migrating or going out for work or employment, falls under subsection (1).</p>
<b>The Proceedings of the Law and the Criminal Proceedings, 1898</b>	<p>4. (1) The provisions of this law, no matter what is in force, shall be enforced: However, if the prevailing law provides the best criteria for the protection of the victim and witness, then these provisions shall be produced without fulfilling this Act.</p> <p>(2) There is no provision in this law concerning the filing of cases or complaints, investigations, prosecution of offenses, and prosecutions per the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 (Act 5 of 1898) and the Criminal Act, 1872 (Act 1 of 1872) The provisions of Act No. 1 shall apply.</p> <p>(3) Regarding the liability for Crimes and Sentences under this Act, 1860, (Act of 1860 No. 45 of 1860).</p> <p>(4) The offenses committed under this Act shall be deemed as a crime defined in Article 2 (1) (a) of the Extradition Act, 1974 (Act 58 of 1974).</p> <p>(5) This Act shall be complementary to the existing laws on Immigration and Exodus and shall not be overtaken.</p>
<b>This law applies to aliens as well</b>	<p>5. (1) The provisions of this law shall be enforced if any offense is committed against a Bangladeshi citizen outside the state borders of Bangladesh or on any ship or aircraft of Bangladesh.</p> <p>(2) If a person committed a crime under the law outside Bangladesh or within Bangladesh, then the offense and the entire process of its occurrence is considered to have been committed in Bangladesh and the provisions of this law shall be enforced.</p>

## Chapter Two: Crimes of Human Trafficking and its Punishments

<b>The prohibition and punishment for human trafficking</b>	<p>6. (1) If any person commits any act written in Article 3, then it is a crime of human trafficking.</p> <p>(2) Any perpetrator of human trafficking offenses shall be sentenced to at least three years and no more than five years of labor imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 takas.</p>
<b>Punishment for the crime of organized human trafficking</b>	<p>7. If any member of an organized group commits any offense under this Act for the purpose of obtaining any financial or other material or actual profit for the general purpose of all the members of that group, each member of the group is liable to the offenses. The offender shall be sentenced to 3 years imprisonment or to life imprisonment or to not less than 7 (seven) years rigorous imprisonment and to no less than 500,000 rupees fine.</p>
<b>Penalty for inciting, conspiring, or attempting to commit a crime</b>	<p>8. (1) If a person conspires to commit human trafficking, or intentionally gives permission to use his property to create a human trafficking opportunity or is involved in human trafficking by accepting, canceling, concealing, removing, or destroying any documents, then such person will be sentenced to a maximum of seven years and a minimum of three years in a maximum-security prison and a 50,000 taka fine.</p> <p>(2) If any person is an associate and thus involved in the incidents of a crime under this Act, then they shall be sentenced to a penalty equal to the person committing the crime.</p>
<b>Compel to provide forced or slavery work</b>	<p>9. If a person makes another person work against his/her will or compels into servitude or keeps as indebted slave or obtains work or service by force, or applies any type of force or threatens to do so, then they will be sentenced to a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a minimum of 5 (five) years in a maximum security prison and a minimum of 50 (fifty) thousand taka fine.</p>
<b>Kidnapping, theft and detain for the purpose of human trafficking</b>	<p>10.(1) If a child is abducted, concealed, or detained for the purpose of committing the crime of human trafficking or for any other purpose, including sexual exploitation or harassment, as described in section 2 (15) of this Act, then they shall be deemed to have committed a crime. And they shall be punished with imprisonment for a sentence not exceeding 10 (ten) years and not less than 5 (five) years and with a fine not less than 20 (twenty) thousand rupees.</p> <p>(2) If a newborn child is stolen or kidnapped from the custody of the parents from any hospital, service house, maternity home, or home of the newborn child with the intention of committing human trafficking offenses, the person will be sentenced to no more than 34 years of labor imprisonment and no more than 5 (five) years of labor imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 50 (fifty) thousand takas.</p>

## Chapter Two: Crimes of Human Trafficking and its Punishments

<b>Bring or transfer for prostitution or any other type of sexual exploitation or oppression</b>	<p>11. If a person is brought into Bangladesh from a foreign country or transferred into Bangladesh through force or deception or coercion for prostitution or any other type of sexual exploitation or oppression, the punishment will be a maximum of 7 (seven) years and a minimum of 5 (five) years in a maximum-security prison and a 50 (fifty) thousand taka fine.</p>
<b>Penalty for operating a brothel or allowing a person to use it as a brothel</b>	<p>12. (1) A person who has set up or operated a brothel or who actively helps or participates in setting up or operating a brothel will be considered to have committed a crime. They shall be sentenced to no more than 5 (five) years and not less than 3 (three) years rigorous imprisonment and no less than 20 (twenty) thousand rupees fine.</p> <p>(2) If a person, who:</p> <p>(a) Knowingly or unintentionally, allows a tenant, lessee, occupier, or occupant to use the premises as a special brothel; Or</p> <p>(b) If any homeowner, lease-payer, or landowner or representative of owner or lease-payer rents out the house or land without knowing that the house or part of it shall be used to carry out activities for sexual exploitation; they have committed a crime and will be sentenced to no more than 5 (five) years and 3 years of labor imprisonment and no more than a 20 (twenty) thousandrupee fine.</p>
<b>Penalty for soliciting a prostitute</b>	<p>13. A person has committed a crime if they invite any woman in public for prostitution inside or outside the house by using vulgar language or by showing obscene gestures. They will be sentenced to a maximum of 3 (three) years of rigorous imprisonment or a fine not exceeding 20 (twenty) thousand taka or both.</p>
<b>Threatening the victim or witness of the case</b>	<p>14. Creating obstacle for investigation of a case by threatening a victim of human trafficking or witness in a case or a any family member will result in a maximum of 7 (seven) years and a minimum of 3 (three) years of in a maximum-security prison and a 20 (twenty) thousand taka fine.</p>

## Chapter Two: Crimes of Human Trafficking and its Punishments

<b>Filing false lawsuit or false allegation</b>	<p>15. (1) To cause harm to someone, by filing a false or frivolous lawsuit, or a false allegation, or compel others to do so will be punished with a maximum of 5 (five) years and a minimum of 2 (two) years in a maximum-security prison and a 20 (twenty) thousand taka fine.</p> <p>(2) Tribunal, established under this law, may initiate a trial on the basis of a written complaint or on the offense described in sub-clause (1) in its own capacity and, if necessary, prescribe the cause and judge the original case.</p>
<b>Related crimes, compromise, and bail</b>	<p>16. The offenses under this Act shall be amalyoga (reputed), non-bail (has-kadhab) and non-compromise.</p>

## Chapter Three: Complaints filed and investigated

<b>Complaints filed</b>	<p>17. (1) In the event that a crime is committed under this law, any person may lodge a complaint of offense with the police or tribunal, and the police shall provide the necessary security to the issuer of such complaints and for legal proceedings. Unless required by law, their name should be kept secret.</p> <p>(2) In order to handle the tribunal case, the government can, if necessary, appoint one or more special prosecutors (party lawyers).</p> <p>(3) Subject to the tribunal, the government will remove or prosecute a prosecutor if they receive a report of gross negligence of duty against a particular prosecutor under sub-section (2)</p>
<b>Legal estimates in case of crime incidents</b>	<p>18. If anything used in the crime is recovered and if a person is suspected of being a human trafficker or if they are rescued, then the victim is identified as a human trafficker unless otherwise proven. The person/offender may be presumed to have committed the crime of human trafficking under this Act.</p>

## Chapter Three: Complaints filed and investigated

<b>Investigation</b>	<p>19. (1) A police officer who does not have a deputy inspector of lower rank in the respective station shall perform an investigation under this law if a crime committed is reported to the police or an investigation of any crime is called for under this law.</p> <p>(2) In the event that a crime may be committed under this law, the police may conduct preventative searches (including random searches) prior to filing a crime report.</p> <p>(3) Subject to the provisions of Article 20, the investigation shall be carried out under this section within no more than 90 (ninety) working days after the filing of the case under sub-section (1) or after the order of investigation has been received.</p> <p>(4) If the investigation is not carried out in the period specified in sub-clause (3), the investigating officer shall apply in writing at least three working days prior to the deadline for an extension in the case of receiving instructions to investigate from the Tribunal. To increase the deadline, apply in writing to the supervising officers or to the tribunal. The deadline should be extended by 30 working days: Provided, however, that in the case of an international inquiry, only the Tribunal may extend the deadline of such investigation, and that the deadline of the investigation is extended for a period of 30 days.</p> <p>(5) In the case of an international crime investigation under this Act, if there is a need to go abroad to examine the evidence of a foreign witness, then, with the permission of tribunal, the police officer may form an investigation team and provide as much administrative and financial support as possible to the investigative team.</p> <p>(6) The Government shall, through notification in the Government Newspaper, form a Central Monitoring Cell at the Police Headquarters in order to coordinate and supervise police investigations, security provisions, and preventive activities and responsibilities under this Act.</p>
<b>Preventive search and seizure</b>	<p>20. (1) To prevent any human trafficking offenses, any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector and subject to the approval of the senior supervising officer and under the guidance of the law, may conduct a preventative search. This officer will be empowered to seize equipment or evidence that has the potential to be extradited.</p>

### Chapter Three: Complaints filed and investigated

- (2) There is no instrument or material suitable for the commission of any offense under this Act and any delay in the collection of the search warrant may be due to the fact that the offense was committed, or evidence was lost. A search may be conducted without a warrant under section (1) if there is good faith. Before conducting a search, the search officer shall conduct a search in the surrounding area. In that case, they should invite two or more esteemed residents of the area to be present at the search and to be their witnesses. The search shall be conducted in the presence of the three witnesses. The officer will make a list of all the materials found in the area and gather the signatures of witnesses.
- (3) In light of the provisions of Section 103 of the Criminal Proceedings, 1898, and the body or property of which is searched shall be performed under sub-clause (1), with the appropriate respect for human rights and human dignity When conducting searches against a woman, there will be a female officer or a female probation officer with the search team.
- (4) In 72 seventy-two hours of the receiving approval, the search officer shall carry out the search. The Accelerator Officer will produce reports detailing the cause and outcome of the search and copy it electronically or some other way to the corresponding Magistrate as well as to the jurisdiction of the criminal trial and the tribunal. They will provide a copy of the report to the superior officers and to those who have been investigated against.



## Chapter Four: Human Trafficking Crime Suppression Tribunal and Crime Trial

<p><b>Formation of Human Trafficking Crime Tribunal</b></p>	<p>21. (1) In order to prosecute offenses under this law, the Government may, by notification in the Official Newspaper, set up a Tribunal with a combination of judges and jurors.</p> <p>(2) Until the tribunal is formed according to sub-clause (1), the government may appoint a tribunal or empower the tribunal of the district of the offending human trafficking to suppress the torture of women and children of the district.</p> <p>(3) The prosecution of offenses under this law shall only be tried in the form of this law.</p> <p>(4) The territorial jurisdiction in which a crime or part of a crime has been committed, or the territory from which the victims of human trafficking have been rescued or the territorial jurisdiction of which they reside shall be prosecuted for the offenses.</p> <p>(5) If a Bangladeshi citizen or company outside the country's territorial borders or: a resident of Bangladesh commits a crime under this law, and if they are under the law of their regional jurisdiction. The registered office of the company in the territorial jurisdiction may prosecute the offenses.</p>
<p><b>Tribunal's Capacity</b></p>	<p>22. (1) Subject to the provisions of this law, the jurisdiction of the court shall have all the powers of the court and the tribunal shall not be subject to any subpoena or protective order.</p> <p>(2) Under this Act, fo the safety of the victim or witness, the Tribunal may, directly or electronically, take or examine the testimony. A government official or employee will then draft a formal report that may be accepted as testimony while exempting them from the duty of appearing in court.</p>

## Chapter Four: Human Trafficking Crime Suppression Tribunal and Crime Trial

	<p>(3) During the trial of any offense under this Act or before any charge of any offense is committed, the Tribunal shall, at the request of any person or in any other capacity, provide refuge for any public or private asylum seeker. The tribunal may consider making an order under this sub-section if the victim is a woman or a child.</p> <p>(4) Until the time of formation of a charge in the case, the required magistrate may exercise the powers given in sub-clause (3), subject to the necessary adaptation.</p> <p>(5) Under this law, the prosecutor may confer bail by writing down the cause and granting bail under this sub-section. At the time of application, the tribunal will take into account the seriousness of the crimes committed, the safety and harm of the victim and witness, and the prior history of the offenses of the defendant.</p> <p>(6) Tribunal with bail order when granting bail: On that day, the bail may be given to the police or to any officer of the Tribunal, with the instructions of the Hajis to be given to the Hajir.</p>
<b>More Investigative Capabilities of the Tribunal</b>	<p>23. Tribunal may, on an application or in its own power, order the further investigation of a case and the submission of the report of that investigation within a specified period of time.</p>
<b>Jurisdiction deadline</b>	<p>24. (1) Any offense committed under this law shall be completed within 180 (one hundred and eighty) working days of the formation of charges.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-clause (1), failure to complete the judgment within the time limit shall not invalidate the judgment, but, within 10 (ten) working days, the reason that Tribunal shall not be able to complete the judgment within the time limit needs to be given. Then the Bangladesh Supreme Court shall send report to the High Court Division.</p>
<b>Closed-Room Trial (Momentum)</b>	<p>25. For the sake of justice and the need for the protection of women and children victims, any crime under this law can be judged only by the parties of the case and their lawyers in the room.</p>

Chapter Four: Human Trafficking Crime Suppression Tribunal and Crime Trial	
<b>Interpreter recruitment</b>	26. Under this law, the victims of trafficking at any stage of the trial of any crime shall request the appointment of a translator or interpreter or a gesture language interpreter, if necessary, and the tribunal may order the appointment of an interpreter.
<b>Property detention. Restriction and Confiscation and Extravagant Prohibition</b>	<p>27. (1) At any stage of the trial, in light of any offense under the law, an officer may instruct the imprisonment, block, or confiscation of any acquired property.</p> <p>(2) If there is reason to believe that a house, land, or vehicle has been used or is being used to commit or attempt to commit a crime under this Act, then the tribunal may order the seizure of the house, land, or vehicle.</p> <p>(3) If any person is found guilty under this Act, they will be able to forfeit the property acquired as a result of committing the crime and the confiscated property will be deposited in the Prevention of Human Trafficking Fund.</p> <p>(4) For the prosecution of any offense committed under this law, the property is withheld, and the criminal shall be punished for 5 (five) years of labor imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 20 (twenty) thousand rupees.</p> <p>(5) The Government and the respective Bangladesh Embassy shall cooperate with the Tribunal in determining property withheld or under seizure under this section, and if an order is issued under sub-section (4), the Government under which the respective property is subject to shall be informed by the order of the tribunal.</p>
<b>Tribunal's order of payment of compensation</b>	<p>28. (1) If a person is found guilty of any offense under this Act, they shall be ordered to pay a sum of compensation to the victim of human trafficking, in accordance with the provisions. They may order them to compensate under the 1913 ordinance (Ordinance of 1913).</p> <p>(2) Tribunal sub-clause (1) If only the monetary penalty is ordered, the tribunal states that the money or part thereof should be given to the victim of trafficking.</p>

## Chapter Four: Human Trafficking Crime Suppression Tribunal and Crime Trial

	<p>(3) The order under sub-clause (1) shall apply when determining the amount of compensation owed to the victim based on the cost of physical and psychological treatment, temporary travel, and temporary accommodation of the victim. The severity of expenses, lost income, suffering, and physical and emotional abuse should all be taken into account.</p>
<b>Receipt of foreign documents, written and evidence or material</b>	<p>29. (1) Officially, no matter what is in force, any foreign written document, court order or judgment, investigative report, or government declaration shall be supplied and authenticated. If it is not the embassy or embassy of the respective country in Bangladesh, then it will be accepted as evidence by the Tribunal.</p> <p>(2) If any Bangladeshi official is required to testify as a witness during the judicial proceedings, then the Ministry of Foreign Affairs must verify any document according to the conventional rules.</p> <p>(3) If any document is authentic to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Embassy of Bangladesh, then the Embassy of Bangladesh will not be responsible for the authenticity of the content of that document.</p>
<b>Electronic information – Acceptable Evidence</b>	<p>30. Audio-visual instrument or any electronic communication device will be accepted as evidence to the satisfaction of the tribunal.</p>
<b>Appeals</b>	<p>31. Any order, verdict, or sentence of the tribunal shall be appealed to the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court within 30 (thirty) days of the declaration of order or sentence.</p>

## Assistance and protection and rehabilitation of human trafficking victims and witnesses

<b>Identification and Rescue of Human Trafficking Victims</b>	<p>32. (1) If a person is found guilty of any offense under this Act, they shall be ordered to pay a sum of compensation to the victim of human trafficking, in accordance with the provisions. They may order them to compensate under the 1913 ordinance (Ordinance of 1913).</p> <p>(2) Tribunal sub-clause (1) If only the monetary penalty is ordered, the tribunal states that the money or part thereof should be given to the victim of trafficking.</p>
	<p>33. (1) If any Bangladeshi citizen is identified as a victim of human trafficking in a country, then the government will call the Bangladesh Embassy of the concerned country and, if necessary, cooperate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Ministry of Expatriates. Together they will implement the process of returning to Bangladesh.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if the embassy of Bangladesh in a foreign country is informed that a Bangladeshi citizen who is a victim of human trafficking is a detainee in a foreign country, then the embassy shall rescue the victim and start the process of returning them to Bangladesh.</p> <p>(3) If a victim of human trafficking is forced to stay in a foreign country due to a lawsuit, the Bangladesh Embassy will seek legal advice or assistance for the victim.</p> <p>(4) In the event that a foreign national is identified as a victim of human trafficking in Bangladesh, the appropriate legal process would be completed, the statement of the victim should be recorded, and then the necessary action will be taken to send them to their home country.</p>
<b>Relocation of victims of human trafficking</b>	<p>34. (1) Human trafficking victims shall be entitled to updated information at least once a month regarding action taken against the traffickers by the government or the police or, in some cases, the private sector</p> <p>(2) Investigative officers or the person who identified and rescued the victim of human trafficking shall immediately inform the victim about their rights to compensation, access to legal assistance, and other opportunities under this law.</p>

Assistance and protection and rehabilitation of human trafficking victims and witnesses	
<b>Victims of human trafficking and the general public</b>	(3) With due respect to the right to privacy of victims of human trafficking, the government is responsible for effectively identifying, rescuing, transferring, repatriating, rehabilitating, and resettling those who are victims of human trafficking. The government will operate a comprehensive database based on the required information.
<b>Establishment of shelter centers and rehabilitation centers</b>	35. (1) With the aim of providing access to physical and mental medical care, rehabilitation, and family reunification of victims of human trafficking, the government will establish sufficient shelter and rehabilitation centers throughout the country. (2) In accordance with this law, any shelter or rehabilitation center or asylum center must obtain a license or provisional approval from the government to operate. Provided that the previously established asylum or resettlement centers shall be subject to such license or approval within 6 (six) months after the law comes into force.
<b>Safety provisions (gout), Rehabilitation and Social Re-Integration</b>	36. (1) After being rescued, if the victim of human trafficking is not sent back to their family, they will be sent to any government or private shelter or rehabilitation center and in that case, all the relevant information will be immediately sent to the government or the appropriate party. (2) Any victim of human trafficking seeking asylum or rehabilitation shall be entitled to provide feedback on related matters and receive physical and medical treatment as well as legal assistance and psychological counseling services with sustained rehabilitation and social rehabilitation facilities.
<b>Victims of criminal proceedings and witness protection provisions in Criminal Trials</b>	37. (1) Every person or organization working on the subject of this Act shall endeavor to ensure that no victim or victim of human trafficking shall be prosecuted or punished under this Act or any other law in force. (2) No one can promote or disseminate the name, photograph, or identity of a victim of human trafficking or any member of their family without the permission of the tribunal. A violation of the rule shall result in no more than 6 (six) months in prison or no more than a 1 (one) lakh rupees fine or both.

Assistance and protection and rehabilitation of human trafficking victims and witnesses	
	<p>(3) Every victim or witness of human trafficking, if threatened in any way, shall be entitled to police protection and the government shall be liable to provide the protection and pay the court for providing security for victims of human trafficking or witnesses while traveling to a criminal institution or while living in a shelter. This will be included in all government protection measures.</p>
<b>Protection of the rights of child victim and child witness</b>	<p>38. (1) Notwithstanding the totality of the provisions of this Act relating to the protection of victims and witnesses, any child, including child victims of human trafficking and child witnesses, shall apply the principle of best call and priority to any child, including the tribunal, and in various international documents. For the time being, the provisions of any law in this regard shall be followed and all persons working under this Act shall take necessary action to prevent the child victims of human trafficking from being convicted as criminals or for their child witnesses to be socially isolated.</p> <p>(2) The police or the government or any person working on the subject of this Act shall not engage in any conflict with this Act (in any way) or in connection with it in any manner other than in the case of any child-friendly officer or in any child-friendly manner. No child victim of human trafficking may be sent or detained.</p>
<b>The right to make a civil case in order to obtain compensation</b>	<p>39. The right to file a civil case in addition to a criminal case is preserved by the plaintiff, a victim of trafficking. The plaintiff will not be liable for any grievances or legal loss arising out of the offense committed under this Act.</p>
<b>Providing financial support to victims of human trafficking</b>	<p>40. A victim of human trafficking can receive financial assistance through government funds established under this Act, but such assistance can be obtained either by non-governmental organizations or by the Legal Assistance Act, 2000 (No. 6 of 2000) It will not undermine any opportunity or rights.</p>

## The sixth degeneration

### Joint or cross legal cooperation to curb and prevent human trafficking

#### Chapter Six: Joint or family legal assistance in the suppression and prevention of human trafficking

41. (1) In all countries where the Government seeks to create a field for joint or family legal assistance in the investigation, trial, and prosecution of crimes committed under this Act, the victims of human trafficking under this Act are protected. They may also sign an agreement with a country that is or is likely to be involved in aiding and abetting crime:  
Provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall prevent the Government from taking the necessary administrative steps for the provision of such joint or family legal assistance until a compromise has been reached under this sub-section.
- (2) Under sub-clause (1) The government may, through sub-section (1) of any agreement or contract, provide for joint or family legal assistance in the following matters:
- (a) matters related to the investigation, trial, or detention operations of human trafficking crimes and legal cooperation of victims of human trafficking;
  - (b) In the affidavit, the examination of the witness and the submission of the witness, the government report, and the court witness, and exchange of evidence;
  - (c) Exchange of victims of human trafficking and those convicted of committing the crime of human trafficking;
  - (d) Necessary legal, diplomatic, and administrative assistance in enforcing court orders relating to confiscation of criminal money or property or fines or seizures;
  - (e) Sustainable rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking and social reintegration of the person into society.



## Chapter 7: Miscellaneous

<b>Funds to prevent human trafficking</b>	<p>42. (1) After this law is enacted, the government shall, by notification in the Government Newspaper, form a fund called “Human Trafficking Prevention Fund,” which shall be operated and carried out in the manner prescribed by the National Funding Rules.</p> <p>(2) The Human Trafficking Prevention Fund shall be credited to the following sources, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) government grants;</li> <li>(b) Any local or party donation; or</li> <li>(c) any institutional grant</li> <li>(d) Money received from any source for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking.</li> </ul>
<b>National Human Trafficking Suppression Agency</b>	<p>43. To fulfill the provisions of this law, the government can form an agency, called the National Human Trafficking Suppression Organization as prescribed by the law.</p>
<b>The occurrence of a crime inside a company or firm</b>	<p>44. Under this law, if a perpetrator of any offense is a company or firm, whether registered in Bangladesh or not, the owner, director, manager, secretary-agent, or agent at the time of the offenses committed is charged with committing crimes unless the prosecutor can prove that the crime was committed without knowledge and they tried to prevent it.</p>
<b>Provisions to apply the principle of equality and prevent the loss of power</b>	<p>45. (1) In accordance with this law, the principle of equality must be followed when dealing with any prosecution or with the human trafficking victims or witnesses, and no contradictions shall be made with anyone.</p> <p>(2) If a government official or employee is found guilty of abuse of power or failure to perform their legal duties under this Act, their employer, on the recommendation of the tribunal, will take cognizance of the matter and may also order the payment of compensation against any such person.</p> <p>(3) If any decision is taken under section (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the employer shall, within 1 (one) month of the decision being made, submit a tribunal report to the party.</p>
<b>Ability to formulate rules</b>	<p>46. (1) In fulfillment of this law, the Government may formulate the Rules by notification in the Government Newspaper.</p>

## Chapter 7: Miscellaneous

	<p>(2) Notwithstanding the totality of the powers conferred under sub-section (1), the rules may make provisions for all or any of the following matters, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) source of human trafficking funds;</li> <li>(2) management of funds;</li> <li>(3) Procedure for receiving donations from funds and additions to it (every year);</li> <li>(4) The amount and division of the donation; and</li> <li>(5) any work set forth by the law.</li> </ul>
<b>Custody</b>	<p>47. (1) Sections 5 and 6 of the Prevention of Violence against Women and Children Act (1933) were repealed in 2000 (Act No. 8 of 2000).</p> <p>(2) In spite of the repeal of the form, the issuer, the instruction, or any action taken against the plaintiff must be made from the date of introduction of this law.</p>
<b>English translated lessons of law</b>	<p>48. (1) After the introduction of this law, the Government will, as soon as possible, publish a copy in the Government Newspaper of the English text of the Act, translated into English.</p> <p>(2) In case of disputes between Bengali text and English text, the Bengali text will prevail.</p>

# Chapter Five

## Victim rights





## Session No 5:

**Session No 5:**  
Victim rights  
**Time:** 60 minutes

**Title:** Victim Rights

<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Being able to describe the rights and protections of victims under national law;</li> <li>◆ Learning about the rights of victims under international law.</li> </ul>
<b>Time</b>	30 minutes
<b>Method</b>	Power Point Presentation, large group discussion
<b>Materials</b>	Parts of the case study, poster paper, markers, and related reading materials
<b>Continuous Process</b>	<b>Steps to conduct the session</b>
<b>Step—1 Victim rights 30 minutes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Link to the issues discussed in the previous session. Get answers from the participants and write them.</li> <li>◆ Then, say, we've learned about the prevention of human trafficking, international and national infrastructure. Now we will look at what national and international laws exist on the protection of victims of human trafficking.</li> <li>◆ Do you want to know from the participants in the beginning whether they know any of the laws related to it? Give them time to think for a few minutes and write answers write on board and have people participate in the discussion.</li> <li>◆ Then, in the PowerPoint presentation, show what national and international laws are for the protection of victims of human trafficking.</li> <li>◆ In addition to the display, get participant opinions.</li> <li>◆ Summarize at the end of the session, we all have a role to ensure the justice of a human trafficking victim. So hopefully we will play our role properly and effectively.</li> <li>◆ Master the national and international law well.</li> <li>◆ Prepare the PowerPoint presentation beforehand.</li> </ul>

## Attachment - 7

### Rights and cooperation of Survivors

According to the law of Bangladesh, human trafficking survivors have the right to seek legal assistance from qualified counselors, to have legal and ethical protection. Regular risk assessment should be done to determine the level of risk that survivors may face and what steps the Government Law Officer (PP) can take to ensure safety. Security risks may increase during the trial because survivors may be seen by human traffickers at this time and special security measures may be required. The government law officer must discuss with the survivors explicitly the security risks and what action can be taken. These measures may also include the provision of access to government victim / witness security services.

All sorts of measures have to be taken to ensure the safety of survivors under or outside the scope of government victim/witness security services, such as safe haven, safe custody, and relocation within Bangladesh. If the government is to cooperate with the legal authorities or to ensure the safety of the survivors, the survivors are to be transferred abroad. However, they have to apply for a visa and receive online counseling services. Privacy must be protected with extreme caution in all cases.

After the consent of the survivor is received, the case has to be filed in time and an assistant lawyer has to be appointed on behalf of the survivor. The case of the defendant has to be filed in civil court. In many cases, the prosecution demands money from the plaintiff in other ways. Survivors need to keep in mind that they must be of legal age. The District Human Trafficking Prevention Committee should be informed about the case so that they can cooperate in the processing process. Sometimes the police may be reluctant to oversee cases conducted abroad. However, in accordance with the Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Act, 2012, it is the duty of the police to ensure justice in all cases at home and abroad. If necessary, cooperation with the organization to provide services should be organized.

Legal cases and the context of the incident needs to be properly presented to the court by the public prosecutor. Although the plaintiff in this type of case is the state, it is best to have a seasoned lawyer representing the survivor in the prosecution process. The service provider will ensure that the survivors are present in court as required. The safety of survivors and witnesses must be ensured on the way to and during the legal process. It is better to have a lawyer representing the survivor in the proceedings process. The service provider will ensure that the survivors are in the courts as needed. Survivors and on-the-road witnesses must ensure safety during the commute and during the legal process.

Once the case has been filed, the necessary steps must be taken to close the case as soon as possible. In order for the judge to be able to give a convincing verdict, they have to take appropriate action. Survivors need to be compensated accordingly. security services.

There should be no delay with respect to the plan of the asylum seekers. Security and economic support should be provided in order to keep the case going with the help of the family.

**About the rights and cooperating with the victims/witnesses, Chapter 5 of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012 talks about helping the victims and witness of human trafficking and their protection and rehabilitation in detail.**





# Chapter Six

## The role of judicial officials





## Session No 6:

**Session No 6:**  
Introduction of Judicial Officers.  
**Time:** 30 minutes

**Title:** The role of judicial officials

<b>Objective</b>	◆ Allows judicial officials to determine the taxation.
<b>Time</b>	30 minutes
<b>Method</b>	Brainstorming and big group discussion
<b>Materials</b>	Parts of the case study, poster paper, markers, and related reading materials
<b>Continuous Process</b>	Steps to conduct the session
<b>Step—1 Role of judicial officers 30 minutes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Say to the participants, we discussed various laws on the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking throughout the day.</li> <li>◆ At this stage, we will determine how to prevent and suppress human trafficking.</li> <li>◆ Give everyone 2 minutes to think about what they can do to prevent and suppress human trafficking.</li> <li>◆ Request everyone one by one to share at the end of the time.</li> <li>◆ Write on the white board what everyone says.</li> <li>◆ Tell everyone what they're saying is worth writing on the board.</li> <li>◆ Finally, end the session by thanking everyone.</li> </ul>



# Chapter Seven

## Evaluation and Completion of the Training





## Session No 7:

## Session No 7: Main Training and Conclusion Time: 30 minutes

**Title:** The Origins of Training and Finishing

<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Verifying what topics, the participants know well.</li> <li>♦ Officially announcing the completion of training</li> </ul>
<b>Time</b>	30 minutes
<b>Method</b>	Personal feelings
<b>Materials</b>	Original evaluation form
<b>Continuous Process</b>	Steps to conduct the session
<b>Step—1</b> <b>Renegotiation &amp; Finish the Literature</b> <b>Time: 30 mins</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ To the participants, talk about the various topics we participated in the training on the prevention and suppression of human trafficking throughout the day. Now, we will give ourselves advice on how to make the training more productive and what issues can be rewritten or taken into account.</li> <li>♦ At this stage, give the next participant a basic form and take 15 minutes to complete the form (Sample original evaluation Form attachment 8)</li> <li>♦ When everyone has finished writing, ask the whole team to stand in the room.</li> <li>♦ Now, let's summarize what is what you liked about the training and why you liked it.</li> <li>♦ Then call on organizers to say something about the training.</li> <li>♦ Then finish the training by telling the organizers and participants to share a few words about the training.</li> </ul>

## Training is the key

1. Have you gained any new knowledge and skills from training? What did you do when you achieved that day? And if there is nothing, why do you think you didn't?
2. What important things did you take away from the training? Describe.
3. What training methods do you think are the most effective? Describe.
4. What training issues could be discussed further?
5. Training rating: (tick the box of your choice)

	Very Good	Good	Average	Bad
This training as a teaching subject				
Level of Team Participation				
Participation levels				
Types of facilitators and their presentations				
Training Materials/Hand-Out				



6. Do you think that you have been able to participate in various training sessions spontaneously?

Yes:

No:

Why?:

7. How much do you think you were able to learn about the training subject?

8. Please share your overall opinion about training.

Thank you for helping to improve the quality of the training. Please  
return the form to the facilitator.





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